NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1885.

Vol. XLIV No. 14,024.

ALARM ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

GRANT DYING. I think the April stars have never shot
O'er the dumb city a light of such cold spell
As now, at midnight, when all is not well—
When lingering pain is our loved hero's lot! "Let us have peace," he said, while hate was hot Still in the land where he stood sentinel And guardian of its peace, whate'er befell-He that now sighs for peace yet wins it not!

O thou in whom such calm and power agree, If immortality may ever dawn
On mortals, of thyself it now were true

That the great spirit of Lincoln looks for thee Where files of shadowy soldiery are drawn, Waiting their mighty Captain's last review EDGAR FAWCETT. Midnight, April 6, 1885.

A HEMORRHAGE EARLY IN THE MORNING. WEAKNESS AND DEPRESSION THROUGHOUT THE

DAY. WITH A BETTER FEELING AT NIGHT. General Graut awoke at 3:30 a.m. yesterday, after od sleep, which had lasted almost uninterrupt edly from 11 o'clock on Monday night. After taking some liquid food he was seized with a severe fit of coughing, which was followed by a hemorrhage of arterial blood. Dr. Douglas used such means as suggested themselves, and soon checked the flow of od. The members of the family, who were summoned, expressed a desire that Drs. Sands and Shrady should be sent for. When the General heard this he said to Dr. Douglas:

"What is the use of sending for them? You are

He was perfectly collected, and after ejecting a large quantity of blood from his mouth, he coolly wiped all traces of it from his face. Colonel F. D. Grant hastily wrote two notes, one directed to Dr. Shrady and the other to Dr. Sands, and dispatched them by messengers. The notes consisted of the words: "Dr. Douglas wants you immediately." Notes were also sent to General Badeau, ex-Senator Chaffee and Dr. Newman. General Badeau was the first to arrive, reaching the house at 4:40. Dr. Shrady was driven up at 4:55 and rushed up the steps, promising to send out a bulletin as soon as possible. Ten minutes later a cab driven at a gallop, closely followed by another cab, turned the corner of Fifthave., and as it stopped in front of the house Dr. Sands stepped out with a case of instruments in his hand. It was thought by those who saw him that the General was strangling and that trachéotomy was contemplated; but it was afterward learned that at no time had any surgical operation been thought of. The second cab brought Mr. Chaffee and Ulysses S. Grant, jr. There was a look of alarm upon their faces. Dr. Newman came at 5:45, thinking that the General was dying. A few moments afterward Dr. Sauds came down the steps and walked briskly toward Fifth-ave. His face gave evidence that there was no immediate danger. "I can't answer your questions," he said; "you

will get a bulletin in a few minutes." At 6 o'clock this bulletin was issued:

5:45 a. m.—General Grant slept well until 4 a. m., when he awoke and took his nourishment. Immediately after, in a paroxysm of coughing, he had a slight hemorrhage, which ceased spontaneously in a few minutes. Drs. Sands and Shrady were sent for and found the General quiet as usual, having had no renewal of the hemorrhage, George F. Shrady, M. D. George F. Shrady, M. D.

Mr. Chaffee left the house at 6:15 and took a Madison-ave. car going down town. He said: Andison-ave, car going down lown. He said:
General Grant has just had an injection of morphia
and is now asleep. He had a hemorrhaze, but waether
it was from the lungs or an artery I do not know. I
think it was from an artery. There is no immediate danger, and he may live through the day. He bled about a
teacupful, and gave directions how the vessel should be
held so that the blood would not be spilled. He was
very composed not withstanding the immediate danger.
The doctors are mable to locate the injury precisely.

Another bulletin was sent out at 8:45. It said: 8:30.—General Grant is quietly sleeping. The hemorrhage remains arrested. It has made no marked impression on the pulse.

Dr. Douglas, after signing the next bulletin went home to remain until 1:30 p. m. The bulletin read thus:

9:30.—General Grant has just awakened. His pulse is the same. No return of the hemorrhage. Dr. Newman went away from the house at 10 o'clock, and as he walked along Fifth-ave. he

feetly conscious and knew what was going on around him. Dr. Shrady is now watching him. They tell me that another hemorrhage is liable to occur at any moment, but as to its results the doctors decline to prognoaticat, I asked before I came out if he could live throughout the

A few minutes after 11 o'clock this bulletin was

11 a. m.—General Grant's condition remains unchanged.—He has taken his food without pain. His pulse is still steady and reasonably firm. No more hemorrhage. His mind is clear. He replies to questions and gives evidence of the same uncomplaining firmness which has characterized him during his entire stehness.

GEO...GE F. SHEADY, M. D.

GREAT EXHAUSTION INDICATED.

The General had a return of the coughing attack soon after 11 o'clock, but it was not violent or long-continued. There seemed to be something in his throat that he desired to dislodge, but he set himself against the spasmdoic throat contraction and was able to keep from congoing. A difficulty presented itself in the way of removing irritating matter that flowed into the throat from the surface of the ulcers and the rear nasal passages in the fact that it was considered dangerous to touch the membrane in the throat. The patient was so weak that he could not gargle his throat with the solution of salt and water, and it was feared that if he tried to use it a portion of it might flow into the windpipe and induce strangulation. He became quiet when it was seen that the cough-ing attack would not prove serious and asked that his chair be rolled closer to the blazing fire. Dr. Shrady said to him:

"How are you feeling, General?"
"I am easy, doctor, and free from pain, but feel

He smiled at Mrs. Sartoris, who came into the room, and held out his hand toward her. She took it between both of hers, and sitting upon a chair close his face crosed his eyes and fell asleep. His breathing was untroubled, but it was somewhat quicker than usual. Every few moments Dr. Shrady felt his pulse and made a record of the number of beats, Mrs. Grant and Ulysses S., jr., came into the room dow from which they looked out upon the large crowd collected upon the sidewalk opposite and upon the carriages that stopped in front of the

and on awaking said that his throat felt dry. Some liquid food was brought, but after he had taken two spoonfuls he motioned that it be taken away. Dr. Shrady suggested to the General that he had not taken nearly enough. The sick man said: Very well, doctor; just as you say "; and the food being again brought, he ate a considerable quantity. He seemed to be exceedingly weak and feeble, and showed greater exhaustion than he had at any time before. He moved his head frequently upon his pillow, but its motion was slow, indicat-ing that the muscles in the throat and neck were feeble. His voice, when he spoke to the doctor husky, and he spoke with considerable effort. He was not inclined to say anything except in answer to questions, and then his replies were as short as possible. When he was asked a question that required a longer answer than he felt like speaking. wrote his reply on a piece of paper in a hand

that showed his feebleness. The Rev. W. B. Derrick and the Rev. C. R. Dorsey called at 10:30 with an engrossed copy of a resolution expressing the sympathy and prayers of two thousand members of the Sullivan Street Baptist Church (colored). At 11 o'clock J. Federico Elmere, the Peruvian Minister, called

and wanted to see Colonel Grant, who was in bed. Mr. Elmore said when he came out that he was told that the General was considered to be in an exceedingly critical condition. At 12 o'clock Richard E. Mott rang the bell and went in, carrying the engrossed resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen. The report that he brought from the sick room was that the General was growing weaker; he was not suffering from pain, and had taken some

nourishment a short time before. The General at this time was asleep in his chair. He said before dropping off that he felt weary and wished that he could lie down on the bed. little daughter of Colonel Grant came into the room with her wrap on ready for a walk. With a face full of sunshine and joy she ran up to the chair of the General and said: "Good-bye, Grandpa. I'm going out to the Park." The General patted the golden-haired girl upon the head, his eyes glistening with tears, and said in a voice full of emotion : Good-bye, my child, good-bye." As Mrs. Sartoris raised the child to kiss his forehead the General smoothed away the ringlets from her brow took a long look at her face, and then turned his head away and closed his eyes, while his lips faintly uttered the words, "Bless you, my child, bless

lead away and closed his eyes, white his rips have you?"

He remained asleep but a short time, being awakened by Dr. Shrady, who was taking his pulse as carefully as possible. Though he was under the influence of hypodermic injections of morphia all day his sleep was not sound. A voice above a whisper or a quiet footfall would arouse him. He was not suffering from pain, but was in a nervous state. Soon after 12 o'clock he had another slight fit of coughing, and Dr. Shrady asked 11 there was anything that he wanted. The patient shook his head and sunk back into his chair, from which he had risen slightly when he began to cough. A close watch was kept because there was great danger of a return of the hemorrhage. It was not known where the blood came from in the morning and the physicians had fears that the ulceration might have extended in the neighborhood of the lingual or carotid artery. If this were true, and the coats of either were affected to such an extent as to be ruptured by a strain, the General, unless prompt measures were taken to arrest the flow of blood, would die from suffication in a few moments. The family knew the condition he was in and from the room adjoining, in which they had remained most of the day, they heard the slightest movement on the part of the General with the greatest alarm.

When the liquid food was brought about 12:30

ment on the part of the General with the greatest alarm.

When the liquid food was brought about 12:30 the sick man shook his head and turned his face away. For the first time during his sickness he showed repugnance to taking food and dishike of the sight of it. He was urged by the doctor to take some food to keep up his strength, and also by Mrs. Sartoris, but this time the doctor's orders were not obeyed and no food passed his lips. At this time the thermometer indicated that the General's temperature was slowly rising, being within a fraction of 101°. His pulse was gradually dimnnishing. When Dr. Shrady communicated these facts to Colonel Grant, who had just come from his room, he explained the condition by saying that it indicated that the General was growing weaker, and if these symptoms continued to increase there was no doubt the end would soon come. Colonel Grant went into the library, where his mother was, and told her of the change that had come. Mrs. Grant, though expecting to hear the worst at any moment, was overcome by the shock, but she speedily rallied and bade her children take courage and look to God for strength. God for strength.

RESULT OF THE CONSULTATION.

Drs. Douglas, Barker and Sands arrived at the house about 2 o'clock within a few moments of one another, and went into the library, where they met Dr. Shrady and held a consuitation. It was not deemed necessary to make an examination of the General's throat, and the only subject under consideration was the return of the hemorrhage and the evident failure of vitality that had been noticed since morning. In the opinion of the physicians the hemorrhage was liable to return at any moment, and a plan of action was adopted to be followed in case it should come. The treatment was advised to be continued and the anodyne and stimulant were to be given whenever the condition warranted it. The prolongation of the General's life for more than a short time was not thought to be probable.

Lesse Grant saw John F. Henry, who called at the

probable.

Jesse Grant saw John F. Henry, who called at the house, and told him that the General was sieeping and that since the last attack he appeared to be sinking slowly.

Dr. Barker left the house at 3 o'clock, and looked unusually grave and anxious. He said:

There is no doubt that the General is growing weaker, and there is a change for the worse noticeable almost

he left the house ex-Secretary Chanaler went in. Upon coming out he said that there was no change for the better and that the case was considered

At a consultation held at 2 p. m. Drs. Barker, Sands

After the physicians had gone the General said that he would like to see Dr. Newman, as he wanted to have a talk with him. A messenger was sent to Dr. Newman's house, and he arrived at the General's house a few moments after 3 and went to the sick map's room. The General smited when he entered the room, and said in a voice that was much clearer than in the morning that he was glad to see him.

"How are you feeling?" Dr. Newman asked.

"How are you feeling?" Dr. Newman asked.
"I am very tired and weak," replied the General;
"this long struggle has worn me out."
After a few moments of general conversation, during which Dr. Newman related many things that had occurred of interest to the General, he said: "You have friends everywhere who are remembering you in your sufferings, General, and, in fact, it seems as if every one was your friend at present,"

present."

"Yes," replied the General; "I have many friends here, and I have also many friends on the other side who have crossed the river before me."

"Yes, General, that is so," said Dr. Newman; "they have taken the journey before you, and now they stand waiting to receive and welcome you."

"It is my wish that they may not have long to wait for me, and that the end will soon come."

Dr. Shrady left the house at 3:45 and got into his carriage. His face indicated great anxiety. He said:

The General's condition indicates.

He said:

The General's condition indicates that he is sinking rapidly, and, as far as I am able to judge from appearances, he is liable to die at any moment. He has been growing worse since last night's attack, and unless something unforeseen happens, or his wonderful recuperative power again asserts itself, he cannot last much longer. He seems to have given up the contest, and this operates against him. While there is life there is hope, and he may brighten up again.

May brighten up again.

About 4 o'clock the General asked that his chair be rolled close to the window, so that he might look out and sit in the rays of sunlight that struggled faintly through the thickening clouds. After he was comfortably placed by the window he sank his head into the pillow and looked out upon the sky. Dr. Newman, Colonel Grant and Dr. Douglas were in the room and sitting near him, but not a word was spoken to break the silence or interrupt the thoughts that were passing through the General's mind. He was wrapped up in a heavy quilt and could be seen from the street. Many people who were in the street were visibly affected by the sight of his calin, patient face, and walked away with bowed heads. While the General was sitting in this position his eyes closed and he fell asleep. Not a sound was heard in the room or the house, and in the street the people's voices were hushed, and the small boys who were skating upon rollers in the neighborhood walked carefully and nonclessly past the General's house. The sick man slept about haif an hour and then awoke as if startled, and appeared to be dazed. He muttered unintelligibly and was evidently out of his mind, the result probably of the anodyne. He was not delirious, but his mind simply wandered. He remained in this condition about fifteen minntes and then recovered his senses entirely. He sat for a few moments longer looking out of the window, and then, remarking in a disappointed tone that the sun would set behind the clouds, he asked that he be taken back to his favorite place beside the bright wood fire.

Adjutant General J. B. Fry sent in his card at About 4 o'clock the General asked that his chair

clouds, he asked that he be taken back to his favorite place beside the bright wood fire.

Adjutant General J. B. Fry sent in his card at 4:20, and learned that the General was considered to be growing weaker all the time. At 4:25 Mr. Chaffee walked toward Madison-ave. He said:

The General's temperature is not any higher, but there is no improvement noticeable. He was delirious for a little while during the afternoon and he seems to be giving up. He is liable to go at any moment, and we are expecting to hear that the worst has come at any time. There is not the slightest thing to give any encouragement.

him watching for any change that might occur. They were fearful of the return of the hemorrhage. The General still took his food under protest and every spoonful was distasteful. Ulysses S. Grant, the General's nephew, came out of the house at 5:35 and went toward Madison-ave. To the question: "Is there any improvement in the General"; he replied:

None whatever. He has had a very hed day. He is

he replied:

None whatever. He has had a very bad day. He is very low, and it is doubtful if he will live through the night. He has been sleeping some, and he is perfectly composed and waiting for the end. He talks but little. While I was there he looked up and smiled at Dr. Douglas, and he smiled occasionally in a cheerful way several times: and you would hardly believe when he is smiling that his life is so nearly ended.

Convert Balant, but the bases hereighted.

smiling that his life is so nearly ended.

General Badeau left the house harriedly at 6:15 and at 6:25 Dr. Shrady went in. He carried a case of instruments and there were several surgical tools protruding from his pocket. He said that no operation was intended, but in case the hemorrhage should begin again everything would be done to prevent the General from bleeding to death. The following bulletin was issued at 6 p. m.:

General Grant has been sleeping quietly since the last

following builetin was issued at 6 p. in.;

General Grant has been sleeping quietly since the last record. He has just awakened and taken food and stimulant. The pulse is 76; volume fair; temperature 101.

There has been no recurrence of the hemorrhace.

J. H. Douglas, M. D.,

GEO, F. Shrady, M. D.

Dr. Newman came out of the house at 6:30 and intended to return at 11 o'cioex. He said:

The General's pulse is going down, which is a sign of weakness. There will not be a ceath-bed scene; that occurred last Thursday morning, when the General addressed and caressed every member of his faunty. The final farewell was then spoken, as the General and all of us thought he was going to die in a, few moments. I do not appear in the faunty to cearee any religious sentiment. The General liminating sign of the family to prayers, and a most touching sight it is. Great went can gain nothing from religion, but religion can gain much from great men. The General is fiving in the highest form of spiritualism, and when he said his "friends were over there "this afternoon his face assumed a most gazed heavenward. All the symptoms at present are against the prolongation of his life.

Mrs. F. D. Grant sent a telegram to Mrs. Potter Palmer, her sister, who is in Georgia, saying: "Father is worse." Dr. Douglas looked sad, caro-worn and weary when he left the house at 6:45. He said:

There is little doubt that the end is near. I don't thin that stimutants will be used to a great extent, for thong we may tide over the night possibly, the end is close a hand, and is looked for at any moment. The General is weary after his long fight against the disease, is willing now to give up the contest and want to so. He thinks that he werries and troubles those who have been laboring in his behalf and he wishes to give them rest, and be free from pain and suffering. We cannot with certainty predict his death, but the end is not far off.

The General's symptoms took a slight turn for the better in the earlier part of the evening, so that by 9 o'clock Dr. Shrady thought there was no great cause for the apprehension of a fatal termination f the disease last night. Dr. Donglas and his wife of the disease last night. Dr. Donglas and his wife left the house at 7:30. At 8 o'clock General Raum and Senator and Mrs. Palmer, of Michigan, called and were told that the General was in a low state. Ex-enator Chaffee and U. S. Grant, jr., returned to the house at 8:20. Samuel Freeman, a friend of Colonel Grant, was a caller at this time. Dr. Newman returned at a quarter to 9 in a carriage with Senator Stanford, Cyrus W. Field was driven up at the same time. The Senator and Mr. Field came out together. Mr. Field said:

I saw General Grant and found him more emissiated

came out together. Mr. Frein said:

I saw Gemeral Grant and found him more emaclated
than when I hast called (on Sunday); he was also perceptibly weaker. He has been taking some nourishment
and attempted to walk across the floor, although he did
not walk far. The cause or precise source of the
hemorrhage has not been traced.

Dr. Shrady at 9 p. m. made the following state-

An incident of the evening was the appearance of a man well on in years, who carried a box of roses costaining a letter addressed to Colonel Grant. He said that he was an ex-Confederate soldier and wished the roses to be sent to the General. The letter ran:

Colonel Frederick Grant: Please place these; convenient to your illustrious father. They are from old ex-rebel soldier who surrendered to him at Appear tox Court House, and there, with me, the war ended. There was no signature, and the man declined to give his name. The flowers were taken to Colonel Grant, and the ex-rebel's request was com-

Colonel Grant, and the ex-rebel's request was complied with.

About 9 o'clock the rain began falling and the street soon became cold and wet. Men and women continued, however, to pass up and down the block on the opposite sidewalk, pausing often to make inquiries. Several of the neighbors sent to ask if there had been any change in the General's condition. Dr. Douglas returned before 10 o'clock and the General was then sleeping quietly. Between 19 and 11 o'clock there were no callers, and everything about the house was quiet. At 10:30 the following was issued:

General Grant continues in a comfortable condition.

At midnight the General was sleeping quietly, and was not perceptibly weaker. There had been no change after the bulletin sent out at 11 o'clock. The doctors said that he would not die of hemorrhage, as there were appliances at hand to stop it if it should begin.

The following bulletin was issued at 1:30 this percential.

The following bulletin was issued at 1.30 this morning:

General Grant is sleeping very quietly at this moment having been restiess since the last bulletin from the accumulation of mucus in his throat. His pulse is 64 and improved in volume, respiration 14. He has taken his nourishment regularly.

At the meeting of the National Rifle Association yesterday, on motion of Colonel Bodine, it was resolved that "this association extend our most sincere sympathy to our President, General U. S. Grant, in the great affliction which has fallen upon him, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to General Grant."

THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX. AN ACCOUNT OF THAT HISTORIC INCIDENT BY GEN-

ERAL LEE'S CHIEF OF STAFF. BALTIMORE, April 7 .- Colonel Charles Mar-

shall, Chief of General Lee's Staff, speaking of the surrender at Appointatox, and of the meeting of Generals Grant and Lee, says: "When shown into the room General Grant advanced and shook hands with General Lee. The Federal Commander was in undress uniform and without side-arms, while General Lee was in full uniform. General Grant, by way of apology to General Lee for coming without his side-arms, said that his sword was with his baggage, and because of his desire to reach the place for the conference he had hastened on in undress uniform. This was the only allusion to a sword that was made at the interview. After the terms of surrender were settled General Grant explained that he was adwere settled General Grant explained that he was advised that General Lee's forces had a number of Federal prisoners, who like their captors were out of rations. General Sheridan said that he could supply 25,000 rations. General Grant then instructed hunto send 25,000 rations to General Lee's commissary. After the interview General Lee asked for General Williams, and thanked that offloer for kindness shown to his son, General Custis Lee, who had been captured several days before. When General Lee and Colonel Marshall rode off the Federal officers filled the front porch. Colonel Marshall's not sure that General Grant was among them, for his thoughts were busy with other matter at the time."

ANXIETY RENEWED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 7 .- The bulletins to-day service through the day has based as pair through the ple, and large through hang around the bulletin boards to see the latest. In many places prints of General Grant are displayed in front of stores and crowds of people stand around them, while expressions of deep sympathy are censtantly heard.

ARMY OFFICERS HURT BY A BANK FAILURE. RICHMOND, Va., April 7 (Special).-An exolk has wrought serious loss to a large number of Army officers stationed at that place, some of them naving on deposit as much as \$20,000. In several adjoining coun-ties the loss to truckers is almost disastrous. The bank paid 6 per cent.

Officers of Mr. Bergh's society brought a dog fight at Eighty-third-st. and Riverside Drive to a prema ture close on Monday night, and in the Hariem Court, yesterday, John Maddox, John Hart, James Cunningiam, Uharies Cavanagh and John McNay were held for attend-ing the same.

WHEAT FIELDS GROWING GREEN.

STAUNTON, Va., April 7 .- The bright sunshine of the past week has wrought a marvellous change in the wheat prospect. Fields that were to be turned over for corn are now green. Good judges estimate the yield at 25 per cent more than was thought possible a fortnight ago.

RUMORED PEACE IN TONQUIN.

AN ARMISTICE SAID TO BE SIGNED.

POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY-A CREDIT OF \$30,000,000 VOTED.

PARIS, April 7 .- It is reported here that an armistice has been signed between France and China, and that the latter has agreed to evacuate Tonquin within a mouth.

telegraphs that the Tsung-li-Yamen has ratified the preliminaries of peace signed on April 3, by M. Billot, Director of Political Affairs in the French Foreign Office, in behalf of France, and Mr. Campbell in behalf of China.

M. Henri Brisson read before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon a formal statement of the policy agreed upon by the new Ministry. In regard to China, the statement declared that France would demand from China complete respect for all the France with Anam and China concerning Tonquin and which China had recognized as valid by the Fournier convention of 1884. France would be happy if amicable negotiations sufficed to attain be attained by arms if necessary. The Government, however, was resolved not to modify the character of the French expedition in Tonquin without the approval of the Chambers. Concerning European affairs the declaration

stated that the French Government would, by an attentive and circumspect policy, seek to guarantee France's position as one of the first Powers in all questions occupying European attention. The domestic policy of the new Government, M. Brisson union, concord and concentration of the republican forces. "Thus animated," the declaration went on, "we shall discuss the budget and other urgent measures. Very soon it will be for the country to speak, [referring to the fall general elections]. We shall make it a point of honor to secure a free, leval and sincere election. As abroad we shall be solely mindful of the heaor of the French flag, so at home our only wish shall be to serve the National sovereignty."

the Chambers to vote the Government the remainder, amounting to \$30,000,000, of the credit asked for on account of the operations in Tonquin. The speech of M. Brisson was much applauded by

The committee which had been appointed to examine the items of the lonquin credit of \$40,000,000, as asked for by M. Ferry the day of his downfall, followed M. Brisson by recommending that the Chambers vote the remaining \$30,000,000 (\$10,000,000 having been already voted) as a mark of confidence in the new Cabinet.

M. Perrin moved that the French evacuate Ton-

M. Brisson denounced M. Perrin's motion as an expression of feeling which was repugnant to the feelings of the Chamber, as well as to the feelings of the country. The new Government, he said, was anxious for peace, but it would do nothing contrary to the dignity or honor of France, such as the proposed evacuation of Tonquin at the present time would be. This declaration was greefed with cheers. The Chamber then granted the additional credit of \$30,000,000 by a vote of 373 to 92.

General Briere de l'Isle telegraphs that the French troops have ecupied the neights of Deovan and Donoquan between Chu and Dong Song.

Colonel Giovanelli arrived at Chu on Monday last with reinforcements for the French array. The troops are renorted to be in good health and spirits, although fatigued. The Chimese remain intrenched at Dong Song.

THE GERMANIC DAMAGED IN A STORM. GREAT SEAS SWEEP THE DECKS AND DESTROY THE

Quaesstown, April 7.—The White Star Line steamship Germanic, which left this port on Friday board, has returned here, having encountered a when the vessel was about 500 miles west of Sunday morning the vessel was repeatedly struck by tremendous seas. The pilot-house was de skylights smashed. Then a tidal wave of enormous force and volume burst into the readingsaid:

At the time of the hemorrhage the General was perfectly conscious and knew what was going on around be left the house ex-secretary Chanaler went in.

By Charles and his condition is exceedingly critical.

Or. Sands hurried into his carriage at 3:15, and as perfectly conscious and knew what was going on around he left the house ex-secretary Chanaler went in. for a time, but none of them were hurt. The captain and officers remained cool and self-posses-ed throughout, and acted with excellent judgment. One seaman was lost and several were injured. The steamship suffered such injuries, though the engines were not damaged, that it was considered unwise to proceed on the trip. She will go back to Liverpool to make repairs.

The mails and some of the passengers were landed

The mails and some of the passengers were landed at Queenstown. The passengers will proceed for New-York on the steamship City of Berlin to-morrow, and the mail will be sent forward on the same vessel. Most of the passengers, however, will return to Liverpool on board the Germanic, and will sail thence on the Celtic on Friday. The steamer Adriatic, which will sail from Liverpool for New-York on April 11, will carry the Germanic's

The only cable dispatch received by the White Star igency here was the following: "Germania arrived at Queenstown. Put back with loss of boats and steam teering gear out of order. Adriatic (Celtic was proba stering gear out of order. Adminic (Cente was probably intended) will said April 11 with passengers and cargo." This is the first time that a White Star steamship has been obliged to return to port from stress of weather, and this fact led R. J. Cortis, the New-York manager to believe that the damages are more serious than indicated by the dispatches received by him. The Germanic had met with only one previous accident; that was when she broke her shaft, about a year ago.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 7.- The Foreign Office has just published the correspondence respecting the negotia-tions between Great Britain and the United States for a commercial treaty to control trade with the British West Indies. The first document is a letter from Lord Granville to the British Minister at Washington, dated October 25, 1884. Lord Granville states that the British West Indian colonies are willing to abolish duties on bread, biscuits, butter, cheese, corn, meals of all

on bread, bisenits, butter, cheese, corn, meals of all kinds, flort, lard, lumber, kerosene, oil meal and oil cake on the condition that the United States should reduce the duty on sugar at least one-half. Some of the colonies were also willing to abolish the duties on hams, meats, shooks and stayes.

Mr. West wrote to Lord Granville on November 20, 1884, that the United States desired a wider basis for the treaty.

On December 4, Mr. West forwarded to Lord Granville, Mr. Frelinghuysen's draft of a counter treaty. This is an elaborate document in which 150 articles are scheduled and in which the United States agrees to abolish the duty on sucars, under the grade of No. 16.

On February 12, 1885, Lord Granville wrote to the British Minister that it was impossible to accept the proposals of the United States. Lord Granville forwarded a copy of his dispatch to the Colonial Office, accompanied by a note in which he said that the concessions proposed by the United States were more apparent than real.

THE PRINCE ON HIS WAY TO IRELAND. LONDON, April 7.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their elder son. Prince Albert Victor, started for Holyhead this evening on their way to Dul in. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Louise and other members of the royal family bade the party farewell at the Euston Station. Although the departure was made as private as possible, large crowds gathered in the streets outside the station and

heartily cheered the tourists.

DUBLIN, April 7.—At a meeting of the National League to-day Messrs. Healy and O'Brien and other prominent Nationalists denounced the Loyalist flunkeyism as shown by the extensive preparations made in this and other cities and towns is Ireland to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales. In speaking of the profuse decorations which adorn the principal streets in this city, they suggested that the Dublin corporation should close the roads along the proposed royal route.

whice visited the huts of the evicted families in tead of picnicking at landlord's houses. He regretted that a gentleman destined to be the King of Ireland (great uprear and shouts of "Never") should be as ignorant of the public feeling in Ireland as to visit Dublin Castle and

thereby cause Irishmen to attribute to him a desire to prop up Earl Spencer's filthy sceptre and whitewash Dublin Castle, and to connect him (the Prince) with the murder of Joyce and Haynes.

WAR CLOUDS REAPPEARING.

DISAGREEING ON THE BOUNDARY LINE. EARL GRANVILLE WILL NOT ACCEDE TO THE RE-QUEST OF RUSSIA.

LONDON. April 8.—Earl Granville has forwarded a dispatch to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, refusing to accede to the request M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, to extend the line of the debatable zone on the disputed Russo-Afghan frontier to the Parapamisus Mountains. Earl Granville insists that the Lessar line be the farthest limit, and urges an early meeting of the Joint Boundary Commission.

It is expected that Russia will yield these points but it is thought to be certain that the boundary commission will disagree.

There was a slight renewal of the war feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day, owing to reports from St. Petersburg that General Obrutcheff, the Chief of Staff of the Russian Army, had obtained the Czar's assent to the acceleration of the preparations for was

had obtained the Czar's assent to the acceleration of the preparations for war.

London, April 8.—The Standard remarks that it is premature to say that the negotiations between England and Russia are broken down, but it is unquestionable that the relations between the two countries have reached an extremely critical stage. "We are no nearer," The Standard says, "an understanding now than when Russia refused to withdraw the Cossacks from Pul-i-katum, in the face of the impediments still being presented to the meeting, the Commission will be obliged to ask whether Russia wants peace or a useful delay before resorting to war."

St. Petersburg, April 7.—General Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff, Governor of the Cancasus, while on his way to Tiflis, had orders to proceed drecetly to Merv.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The Russian Gov-

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The Russian Government is making active preparations to put the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence. The harbor has already been pro-tected by the sinking of hundreds of torpedoes in the

sulp channel.
RAWAL-PINDI, April 7.—Meetings between Lord Dufferin and Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, continue to be held. Absolute secrecy is observed at these meetings. Another military review was held today, on a grander scale than that of yesterday. The Ameer witnessed the manoeuvres.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES. ATTITUDE OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

AN ARMY OF MEN MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER-SALVADOR NOT CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7, via Galveston. In a secret session of Congress yesterday Señor Mariscal was requessed to give the official news regarding the defeat of Guatemala, and also to state whether the Execu-tive considered the question settled thereby, and whether the measures taken by the Governinformation, saying that the Government was not wel informed on the subject. He stated that the army now on the way to the frontier numbers 15,000 men, and that ties presented a resolution that the Executive be author

to the Committee on Foreign Relations and War.

The President of Salvador is not yet certain of victory, in spite of the death of Barrios, and wants the active aid of Mexico in order to terminate the war quickly with as little loss of life as possible. It is the common belief here now that the President will accede to Salvador's request, and that Congress will grant the necessary authority for a declaration of war.

Washington, April 7.—Unofficial information has been received here to-day to the effect that Salvador refuses to agree to an armistice, and intends invading Guntemals.

THE DEATH OF BARRIOS UNCONFIRMED. the Guatemalan Minister, is still without information regarding the reported death of Barrios. He says that no

garding the reported death of Barrios. He says that no news published so far can be considered as trustworthy, for the reason that the cable which must necessarily transmit the news from Guntemals, passes through territory, and is in virtual control of those opposed to Barrios. Señor Batres also declares the stories to the effect that the family of Barrios has left him on account of his cruelty, have been untrue in every particular. When he left Guatamala Barrios's family was still with him. The State Department is still without any information relative to Barrios's death. None of the Consul's has reported it, a fact which adds to the uncertainty regarding the reported death of the revolutionary leader.

YOUNG BARRIOS NOT DESPONDENT. * The son of President Barrios left this city moving to invade Guatemala and Honduras. I do not believe my father is dead. I have received

o trustworthy information of the fact. It were true, the American Minister to the fact. It were true, the American Minister to the fact. It were true, the American Minister to the fact ashington. All reperts from Salvador are utterly unastworthy. I believe the telegram from a friend to a retternan in this city, requesting him to inform me of y father's death, is a forcery, because it is dated from divador, while I know positively that the gentleman hese name is signed to it was in Guatemala the next or."

CONDITION OF THE TROOPS AT COLON. Washington, April 7 .- Commander Kane, of the Galena, has telegraphed to Mr. Whitney, from

on, under date of April 6, as follows : Nothing new to report. Panama Railroad Company getting road in order. Government troops are anxious about their prisoners. The railroad company and the Galena are feeding troops. All are in need. There is great anxiety among foreigners at Pana-

Several applications from Army officers on duty in the West to go to Aspinwall have been received at the Navy

DEPARTURE OF THE ACAPULCO. Amid a roar of cheers from thousands of patriotic throats the Pacific Mail steamship Acapulco left her pler yesterday afternoon and steamed toward the bay. On board was the second detachment of American bay. On board was the second detachment of American marines destined for Colon. They waved their white helmets gayly and hallooed back to the crowds that througed all the adjacent piers, while bugles, fifes and drums played "Yankee Doodle." At 12 o'clock the muster roll had called the marines from their dinner at

reviewed by Commodore Chaudler and his staff, they boarded the naval tugboat Nina, commanded by Captain Barrymore, At Cob Dock the blue-jackets marched on board the tugboat Catalpa. The tugs then carried the men to the Acapulco. The marines number 250, and are marshalled in five

The marines number 250, and are marshalled in five companies, commanded as follows: A by Captain John H. Higbe, who is chief in command of the force; B by R. W. Huntington; C by R. S. Colburn; D by W. S. Muse, and E by George C. Reid. The second officers are Lieutenants. Harrington, Wallack, Spicer, Whiting, Elliott and offison. Lieutenant Spicer serves as adjutant. The entire expedition is in charge of Commander McCalla, whose staff consists of Lieutenants Coles and Reeder. The men are plentifully supplied with ammunition and with provisions for two months.

The steamer will reach Colon in eight days. Captain Higbee is an officer of experience. He was with Fargut in the Mississippi and before Vicksburg, and has seen naval service in China and India. He was in the Isthmus three years ago. Until he received orders to go to Colon he was in command of the barracks in the Washington Navy Yard.

"Matters are reasonably quiet on the Isthmus at present," said Schor Calderon, Consul for the United States of Colombia at this port, vesterday. "But I expect lively these in the poer future however. A bott of frozons will treas in the poer future by these in the poer future however.

ent," said Señor Calderon, Consul for the United States of Colombia at this port, yesterday. "But I expect lively times in the near future, however. A body of troops will soon be sent by the Government from Buenaventura, a port about half way down the Pacific coast-line of the United States of Colombia, to capture Panama. They will not be strong enough to ernsh the rebels, however, and a fierce struggle will probably result. The journey from Buenaventura to Panama consumes about two days."

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN SPAIN. MADRID, April 7 .- There were forty new

cases of the disease supposed to be cholera at Jativa, in the Province of Valencia, last week and twenty deaths.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 (Special),-In the

ELECTIONS IN THE WEST.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC LOSS IN CLEVELAND—ADMINISTRATION

PATRONAGE EMPLOYED IN VAIN. CLEVELAND, April 7 .- That the Administration wields no "influence" for the good of its party in Ohio was clearly shown in the elections yesterday, though in one or two instances its power for ill was plainly demonstrated. In Cleveland the Ropublican

triumph was a signal one. With two exceptions the en-tire ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 2,600 to 4,000, that of Gardner, Republican candidate for Mayor, being 3,816. The candidate of the Democrats, Waldemer Otis, is a man innocent of politics, and his nomination resulted from the withdrawal of Mayor Farley, who scented defeat in the air, and refused the nomination, though he defeated the present successful nomination, though no dereated the present successful
candidate two years ago. Through bad nominations on
the part of the Republicans and the great personal popularity of the Democratic nominees for Police Judge
and City Treasurer, the latter were elected by majorities of 2,093 and 252, respectively. A Board of Aldermen, recently provided for by the State Legislature as a check to the Common Council, was voted for, and while its creation was purely the result of a Democratic scheme,

licans a majority of ten in that body, so that altogether the defeat of the Democaats in Cleveland was overwhelming many of the towns of Northern Ohio party lines were not rigidly drawn, the general Republican triumph is manifest. Of the larger cities Sandusky and Akron alone were carried by the Democrats. The Republicans were successful in Toledo, Youngstown, Canton, Massilla, Zanesville, Steubenville, Fremont, Fostoria, Painesville, Norwalk, Warrien, Manshield, Ashtabula, Springfield, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Coshocton, Oberlin and Elyria. Besides the two prominent points named the Democrats carried Tiffin, Ashtand, Bellaire and Millersburg. A striking instance of the overwhelming character of the Democratic defeat is afforded in the following dispatch from a Democratic correspondent at Steubensville; "Returns from all the wards show a clean sweep for the Republicans. Opperman, Republican candidate ville: "Returns from all the wards show a clean sweep for the Republicans. Opperman, Republican candidate for Mayor, has a majority over Andrews, Democrat, of 482. The Republicans also elect the entire eight Coaucilmen, all the Assessors, and all the township officers. Daniel McConville, appointed Sixth Anditor of the Treasury by President Cleveland, and James McConville, present Mayor, his brother, used all their influence, and spent money to defeat Andrews, because he belonged to the Pendleton faction of the Democratic party. They are responsible for the defeat of the Democratic party here, and have disrupted it so badly that it will take years to reunite it."

MLEAN'S HOPES BLIGHTED.

M'LEAN'S HOPES BLIGHTED. COLUMBUS, April 7 (Special) .- The McLean-Campbell Coal Oil Combination Democracy have met with a heavy Waterloo. The municipal governments of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus were recognized by their Legislature so that it would keep their gang in well known that John R. McLean cannot go to the Senate well known that John R. McLean cannot go to the Senate of the United States from Ohlo to succeed John Sherman. Mansheld, the home of Senator Sherman, elected a Republican Mayor for the first time in ten years. The hardest fight in the State was made in this city, where some Republicans tried to defeat General Walcott, but he defeated them all and carried a majority of the ticket through with him. Every Republican Lember in the Legislature had his desk covered with the national colors this afternoon and they feel as if the people had vindicated all of their actions. They also believe that the Republican State ticket this fail will have over 20,000 majority

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Returns from all but five precincts show that Amor Smith, ir. (Rep.), has been elected Mayor by 4,000 majority. The remainder of the Republican ticket is elected with smaller ma-jorities, except Caldwell for Police Judge (who is de-feated by Fitzgerald, Democrat), and possibly the candi-date for Justice of the Peace.

TERRORISM AT THE FOLLS-A REPUBLICAN NEGRO BEATEN WITH BRASS KNUCKLES.

held to-day has had more elements of exciting interest about it than any heretofore held in years. The day passed off with the usual number of disturbances occurring at the polls, and in some of the downtown Demo occatic challengers in some of the "touch" districts to drive away Republican challengers. They afforded no protection to any of the latter. There are charges of fraud to-night, and the Committee of Public Safety declares that it has already sufficient evidence to send a number of walk known about the "headers" to send a number of walk known about the "headers" to she headers to the well-known election "heelers" to the penitentiary. In the one of the precincts " Mike " McDonald knocked down a man whom he disliked and was permitted to flourish a revolver without any interference on the part of the police. for Washington last night. "The only information I have," he said before his departure, "is a telegram received to-day from Salvador, stating that an army was The judges were usually of the gambling fraternity and all of the low "sporting" class. It was here that the citizens' committee placed a large number of watchers in the expectation of preventing wholesale frand, but some of the operations were of a be and were abetted by the police.

A reign of terror prevalled in the river district of the Ninth Ward, where several Democratic "toughs" challenged all Republican voters, took their tickets out of their hands and substituted Democration tickets, handing them to the judges, who willingly received them. Two policemen on duty defended and protected these villains. The Committee of Public Safety informed Sheriff Hanchett that help was needed at this precinct. The Sheriff communicated with Chief of Police Doyle, who said that he would look after the the matter, and he did so by sending Captain Bonfield to the scene, but the perpetrators of the outrage were not arrested. At one time it appeared as though a riot might be precipitated, as men wearing the badge

arrested. At one time it appeared as though a riot might be precipitated, as men wearing the badge of the Committee of Safety appeared in force and talked open vicience, but their numbers prevented any further outrages in this particular district. In this ward two charges have been preferred against the election indiges for openly changing Republican ballots handed them by voters. In this ward a colored man, Shadrach D. Turner was peddling Republican tickets when he was assaulted without warning by one Kelleher, who knocked Turner down while another man pounded him in the face with a pair of brass knuckles as he lay prostrate. The police declined to arrest the assailants, and the instances are cited assamples of their inaction.

In the American wards there was an inusually heavy vote which was considered a presage of Republican success. In spite of the efforts of Harrison, the indications at 6 o'clock were that Smith and his colleagues on the Republican ticket were running a winning race and that all would be elected by decisive majorities. A large vote was being polled in all the strong Republican several of the Democratic stronghoids. The Democratic stronghoids. The Democratic were claiming the city at that hour by 5,000, but the Republicans contended that unless great frauds had been perpetrated their entire ticket had been elected.

In a quarrel in the First Ward to-day, "Mike" MoDonald, the gambler, became embroiled with one Ripley, knocking him down and afterward pointing a revolver in his face. The police did not interfere.

At midmicht 165 precinets give Smith, 35,973; Har, rison, 34,405; Smith's majority, 1,568.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7. More complete returns from the election in this State yesterday for Jus-tice and Regents of the University indicate a decided majority for Morse (Democratic candidate for Justice), and the election of the entire Democratic ticket. The and the election of the entire Democratic tieset. The Post (Rep.) this morning acknowledges the defeat of the Republican ticket, and The Free Press (Dem.) claims a majority for the head of the Democratic ticket of not less than 20,000. In this city the Democratic analysis was 5,488, and the Democrate carry the numerical election as well, with pluralities ranging from 1,100 to 3,721. Judge Chipman, (Dem.), renominated for Judge of the Superior Court, had no opponent.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 7. - Josiah W. Wright, PRINCETON, N. J., April 7.—Josiah W. Wright, Democrat, was yesterday elected Mayor fur two years, defeating his opponent, C. Robinson, by twenty-six yotes. The Republicans elected the rest of their ticket, including the Councilmen, Assessor, Collector and City Clerk. The new Council, which is compessed of six Republicans and three Democratic Mayor, will undoubtedly favor restricted license. The vote showed a Republican gain.

THE DEADLOCK IN ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7 .- In the joint convention of the General Assembly to-day six Senators and forty-two Representatives were present. Morrison

received twenty-three votes and Logan four, voted for A. C. Wilson, of Adams County; Collir Robbins, of Quiney; Mulherson for Congressman and Pike for Simeon West. FINDING A MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

United States Circuit Court this morning General John F. Hartranft, Collector of the Port, was muleted in dam-NEW-HAVEN, April 7 (Special). - Pasquale Terrino, an Italian desperado held here for theft, to found to be the man who murdered the foreman of his gang, Guicomo Alexandrin, ut Rochester, N. Y., a year ago, and then rubbed the body of \$300. ages aggregating \$1,939. The action was brought by Zeh & Schenck, importers of toys, and grew out of an ex-cess of import duties.